

Today's Live News of the Sunshine State

GOVERNORS AND HIGHWAY MEN HOLD CONFERENCE IN DOUGLAS TODAY

Meeting of Executives of New Mexico and Arizona Takes Form of Elaborate Celebration; Motorcade of Twelve Cars Meet Governor McDonald at State Line; Banquet and Reception Tonight at Which Both Governors Will Deliver Addresses.

(Special Dispatch to The Herald.) Douglas, Ariz., April 15.—The meeting of the executives of New Mexico and Arizona here for discussion of co-operation in highway building, is taking on the aspect of a big highway celebration, visitors being here from all parts of southern New Mexico and southern Arizona.

Governor Hunt arrived last night, accompanied by State Road Engineer Lamar Cobb and Adjutant General Harris. This morning the governor and party and a motorcade of twelve cars went to Rodeo where they met Governor McDonald, State Engineer French of New Mexico and other members of the New Mexico party who had motored from Lordsburg, A.

Dynamite in the Court House at Carrizozo

Believed Explosive Was Secreted in Basement for Use of Prisoners in Making Escape.

(Special Dispatch to Evening Herald.) Santa Fe, N. M., April 15.—Following the discovery yesterday of dynamite concealed under the court house at Santa Rosa, two sticks of dynamite were found within fifteen feet of a fuse last night in the basement of the county jail at Carrizozo, Lincoln county.

ABUNDANT FLOW IN RIO GRANDE FOR THIS SUMMER

Weather Bureau's Snowfall and Storage Report for March Shows Plenty of Reserve in the Big Watershed.

Office, United States Weather Bureau, Santa Fe, N. M., April 12, 1914. The month of March in New Mexico averaged a little below normal in temperature and much below in precipitation, although the snow fall was practically normal, owing to heavy snow in certain central and northern mountain districts, notably east of the Rio Grande. For the state as a whole, the eastern mountain slopes were most favored. Little more than half the normal precipitation occurred, the fall being especially light in the Rio Grande valley, the Pecos valley, the eastern counties and the extreme south. In most of these districts, owing to low altitude, the precipitation came as rain. As a rule the snow quickly disappeared from all of the lower levels of the state.

The average snowfall was 3.5 inches or about normal, giving a total seasonal fall of 26.0 inches, which is slightly in excess of the normal, owing to the large excess that occurred in December, 1913.

Over the headquarters of the Canadian and Upper Pecos the snowfall of the month restored the loss from melting and settling and left conditions favorable for a moderate flow, while over the ranges tributary to the lower Pecos, little snow occurred, except over the highest mountains. Meeting was active and conditions are not so favorable. Little snow occurred in the southwest; the stored depth is small and gives little promise for water in the Gila, San Francisco or Mimbres from accumulated snow. Light snow also occurred in the northwest and over the upper reaches of the Rio Grande west of the stream, but the large accumulation in the mountains of southern Colorado, and the large fall and accumulated depth over the northern mountains of New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, should give San Juan, Animas and Rio Grande an abundant flow, as previously indicated.

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—HOTEL ROMAINE—
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Las Vegas — — — New Mex.

New Mexico State Debt Fund and Investments Period 1880 to 1913

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Preliminary figures from the forthcoming bulletin pertaining to national and state indebtedness and funds and investments have been given out by Director W. J. Harris, of the bureau of census, department of commerce. The bulletin carries information for the state of New Mexico, as well as for the other states and the United States. The data were compiled under the supervision of Mr. John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in charge of the inquiry on wealth, debt, and taxation.

The bulletin, which will soon be issued, will contain statistics for each state for each year from 1880 to 1913, inclusive, as far as statistics are available, and will also contain details for the year most nearly corresponding to 1880, thus making it possible to show the general movement during a period of over 30 years. The bulletin will show the total debt of the states, as well as many details, such as the various classes of outstanding bonds and special debt obligations to public trust funds. It will also show the floating debt and its component parts. Under "Funds and Investments" will be shown separately all the different funds, and in each case cash and securities will be shown. The population of the states for each year under consideration will be used, and the per capita debt (less sinking fund assets) will be given.

An inspection of the tables for New Mexico in the bulletin soon to be issued shows that from 1880 to 1911 only biennial reports of the debt of the state were obtainable. The bonded debt increased from \$720,000 in 1880 to \$1,148,000 in 1911. No special debt obligations to public trust funds were reported. The small floating debt disappeared in 1909, and until 1911 no such debt was recorded; in 1912 it amounted to \$89,000.

It must be noted that the territory of New Mexico was admitted to statehood in 1911, and an act approved June 1, 1912, provided that the state would assume "the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico and the debts of the counties thereof which were valid and existing on June 20, 1910, and pledges its faith and credit for the payment thereof." Also the bonds of Grant and Santa Fe counties, which were validated by act of congress January 16, 1897, were assumed by the state of New Mexico in this act of 1912, and three series of state bonds were to be issued, as follows:

Series A.—To provide for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico.

Series B.—To provide for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico. Series C.—To provide for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico.

Albuquerque Attorney for Mexican General Asserts His Acquittal on Pending Indictment Sure.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15.—Attorney Elfrido Bana, Republican candidate for congress, is here from Washington where he consulted various officials including the attorney general and the secretary of state concerning the future of General Inez Salazar.

The case of Salazar is set for a hearing in the United States district court here May 11," said Mr. Bana. "He will be tried on the indictment charging violation of the neutrality laws. I do not think there is any evidence against the general. Nor do I believe there will be any proof that he intentionally jumped his bond. As regards the Fountain case, I believe that there is no proof that General Salazar received any telegrams from the state department asking him to suspend judgment in the Fountain case. Salazar ordered Fountain shot as a spy and had every reason to believe that Fountain had enlisted as an Oroscro man and later went over to Madero."

Mr. Bana said that Salazar is a man about 35 years old, and has spent over half of his life in the employ of American mining companies as an expert on mines. He said that Salazar was a seasoned warrior and fine strategist, and that General Scott of the United States army has a high opinion of Salazar as a military man.

Mr. Bana admitted the soft impeachment that he wants to run for congress again on the Republican ticket. "It is quite true," he said. "Here is one of my buttons. I am already on the job."

SCENARIO CONTEST CLOSES TONIGHT
Santa Fe, N. M., April 15.—The contest among the school children of New Mexico in which the state exposition commission offers a prize of \$50 for the best motion picture scenario written by a pupil for use in the state exhibit at San Diego, closed tonight. Thus far only two scenarios have been submitted, but these are declared to be excellent.

ment of the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico.

Series B.—To provide for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the territory of New Mexico.

When the state government is fully inaugurated and the provisions of the constitution complied with, the debt of New Mexico will approximate \$4,000,000; of this amount, however, \$1,324,000 will represent the debt of counties, in assuming which the state merely acts as an agent guaranteeing the payment. The tables for New Mexico not included in the bulletin from state reports covering the actual financial transactions of the state to November 30, 1912.

In the case of funds and investments no securities were recorded except for the years 1899 and 1901, and the amounts were too insignificant to be a factor in the total. The cash changed greatly during the period covered, showing a general increase from \$278,000 in 1891 to \$455,000 in 1912.

The sinking fund assets were reported irregularly and remained small throughout the period. The debt (less sinking fund assets) did not differ materially from the total debt, increasing from \$570,000 in 1890 to \$1,218,000 in 1912.

Although the debt of the state increased steadily from 1890 to 1912, the population increased sufficiently to reduce the per capita indebtedness. In 1890 the total debt of New Mexico, at the close of the fiscal year, November 30, was \$570,000; in 1912 it was \$1,237,000, the greatest changes occurring in the bonds. The population of the state increased from 181,000 in 1890 to 257,000 in 1912. In 1890 the per capita debt was \$3.22; in 1912 it reached the maximum of \$6.99, but fell to \$4.71 in 1912.

In contrast with the state of New Mexico we find that, taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the per capita debt, according to the latest report, is \$3.32, or \$0.11 more than the per capita debt for New Mexico.

At the present time about 6.4 per cent of the total population of the United States will be found in the state of New Mexico, and about the same per cent of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to the state.

MAYOR HARRISON DUE HERE THIS EVENING

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, and his son, Carter, Jr., will be passengers on Santa Fe train No. 8, due here from the west at 6:45 o'clock tonight. Mayor Harrison and his son passed through here last week on their way to the Grand Canyon. They were at Laguna yesterday.

When here on his westward journey, the Chicago executive said he meant to try to plan for a stay of a day or two in this city on his way back. He intends to visit Santa Fe and Taos county before returning to Chicago.

WASTE OF TIME.
"Are you still taking a cold plunge every morning?"

"No, I quit doing that to save time."

"Why, a cold plunge doesn't take more than a minute or two."

"I know; but I used to spend three-quarters of an hour curled up in bed hesitating."

Rheumatic Throat Is Common Trouble Should Be Treated in Blood To Prevent Recurrence.

There are successful gargles that stop soreness in the throat, but to prevent their return, the blood must be put in order. The blood is the life of the body, and it is the function of the body to neutralize the irritants of waste products and to eliminate their action through the proper channels.

The action of a blood purifier is to cleanse the blood, and it is the function of the body to neutralize the irritants of waste products and to eliminate their action through the proper channels.

"ANARCHY" ONLY WORD WHICH FITS IN MEXICO

W. H. Seaman Gives Startling Picture of Conditions in the Revolt Torn Republic to the South.

DECLARES INTERVENTION THE ONLY WAY OUT

"The present condition in Mexico is described by just one word—'anarchy'—and to stop it the United States must either intervene or be forced into a war with Europe. There is no one man in Mexico big enough to end the trouble. And I may add that self-government, the dream of the Anglo-Saxon, is hopeless in Mexico at this time."

These were the declarations of Dr. W. H. Seaman, for many years manager of a mine in Mexico and formerly head of the New Mexico School of Mines, who lectured on "Mexico," at Masonic Temple last night. After declaring that he did not have a personal interest in Mexico, but was lecturing because he believed it his duty to let the American people know the truth about Mexico, so that they might judge intelligently of the action the United States may take "at some time," the lecturer proceeded to draw a shocking picture of the present conditions.

Dr. Seaman's audience was small, but he heard the lecturer with close attention and with frequent applause as he painted his vivid picture of conditions in the late republic. Dr. Seaman's knowledge of his subject is complete. His delivery is pleasing, and the lecture is a splendid educational attraction. He said, in part:

"The present condition of anarchy in Mexico began with the Madero administration. Before Madero's rise and fall the people of Mexico seemed fairly happy, fairly prosperous. Whatever order now exists in Mexico is not because of law. There is no such thing as law in Mexico today. There is, however, pull with the Mexican authorities, and through it you may get justice by working injustice to others."

Huerta Has 35,000.

"Huerta today controls no part of Mexico without the mailed fist of troops; but the federal strength is nothing like what people imagine. It has been stated that Huerta has 200,000 soldiers. If this is true, he kept about 180,000 of them in Mexico City to protect the palace when they were sorely needed by the federals with his own son at Torreon. He has probably not more than 35,000 men against 25,000 to 30,000 of the insurgents. In addition to these men under arms there are armed bands of 10,000 to 15,000 men who owe allegiance to neither Huerta nor Carranza, but are out for loot. It is these armed bands who are producing carnage in the Mexican republic today."

"Just for example of this starving condition of the people, I saw a woman carrying a starving child in one arm and a dead child—dead by starvation—in the other. This was in the city. In the mountain regions it is far worse."

"There is not a solvent bank in Mexico today. The railroads are torn up, bridges and depots destroyed; there is little more than a right of way left. Many mines have been closed two years; it would be economical to close all the American mines, but this has not been done, owing to the difficulties of reorganization. Villa money is being issued in the north, and has been bringing ten cents on the dollar; since the taking of Torreon it has gone up a little. There is much forged money in circulation, adding to the general discomfiture."

"As regards the personnel of the rebels, yet they all, from president to private soldier, are grafting and robbing. Foreigners are asked for loans and usually comply with the demands. Perhaps a receipt is given, but it will be of no value for some time to come."

"As regards loss of life, during the past three years over 1,000 foreigners have been killed, as follows:

Chinese and Spaniards 700
Americans 200
German, French and English 100
The English have been the least molested of all foreigners. I do not think more than five Englishmen have been killed. Most of the outrages have been by bandit bands. Indemnities have been demanded but not paid. A sudden outbreak eclipses all previous horrors may yet shock the world."

"Three years of revolution have proved that no leader has arisen," said the speaker. "Huerta is impossible; Villa is out of the question; Carranza is but mediocre. Diaz was the biggest man of his time, but he too old to cope with Mexico today. Huerta must lose out sooner or later. No matter who it is that follows him he is bound to be a failure. There must be a strong, loyal army back of the leader. The men in the ranks fighting Huerta are of a better grade than Huerta's men, but they are fighting for loot."

"Seventy-five per cent of the people of Mexico today cannot read or write. Villa has only recently learned how to sign his name. Sixty-five per cent are Indians not interested in any form of government. The cultured classes of Mexico are the most competent ones to handle the present situation; in other words, to rule; but these classes have constantly refused to take up arms. They are largely responsible for breeding Mexico. Why? Because of their greed, injustice, rapacity. In Mexico they have a polite name for these cultured grafters—'cientificos'—and these are the people who betrayed Diaz. Diaz fell by treachery and supineness, and the fall of Diaz brought the Oroscro revolution. It was

not much of a revolution—not more than 200 lives were lost in actual battle, if such a name may be applied to the skirmishes."

Dr. Seaman declared that the popular conception of the Mexican trouble that it is a great civil war between the north and the south is erroneous. "There are not two great armies, though there is much firing of ammunition," he said. "But after firing they leave for pastures new. The number of wounded is very small compared to the number killed, which shows a startling condition of affairs in a civil war. Most of the killed are found shot through the head. The death wound came from close range by firing at a wounded man as he lay in the field."

"Here are the statistics: Killed in battle, 1,000; wounded, left on the field and then killed, 6,000; prisoners taken, 2,800; non-combatants killed, such as old, defenceless men, women and children, 8,500; foreigners killed, 1,000; total killed since the war began, 20,000. It will be seen that more non-combatants were killed than soldiers fighting, which tells why this cannot be called a civil war."

Dr. Seaman discussed foreign investments, and said that the total value of property in Mexico is placed at three billions, and that Americans owned 45 per cent of it. "It has been said," he continued, "that foreigners went into Mexico to exploit it. They did nothing of the kind; they took money into Mexico. Assured by General Diaz of protection, they went to Mexico. When Diaz wished to resign years ago, foreigners who had millions invested went to him and implored him to stay at the head of things, reminding him that they had come to Mexico in the belief that he would stay at the head of things."

Charge Against Standard Oil.
"The Madero revolution has been led by some people at the door of Standard Oil, but no one has ever been able to prove that foreign governments of foreign corporations engineered it. Some of the rich Mexican people were back of it, employing Oroscro to start the trouble. It was not over concessions to foreigners. There is but one monopoly in Mexico and that is the powder monopoly and it belongs to a Mexican. There are no such things as 'special concessions' in the towns; there are street railway franchises, the same as we have in the states. There is no smelter monopoly."

Taxes Enormous.
"And mining concessions? There are none worth owning. The taxes are so enormous that these concessions are worthless. You do not see any large concerns taking hold of them. These mining concessions are of value only to their promoters. Big investors know better than to get mixed up with them."

Dr. Seaman severely criticized President Taft's Mexican policy and said that the Americans down in Mexico could not quite understand why the president of the United States should tell them to leave Mexico, instead of informing Mexicans that the property of Americans must be protected or Uncle Sam would send an army across the border. He said that the killing of Benton, an English citizen, had stirred up the United States more than the killing of 200 Americans during the past three years.

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Surely try a "Dandarine Hair Cleanser." If you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair, just moisten a cloth with Dandarine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt, or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre, and luxuriance.

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"For twenty years I suffered with chronic constipation," says C. W. Robertson, of Cordova, S. C. "In May, 1908, I had assumed a more serious form, resulting in indigestion, piles and neurasthenia. Life seemed a burden to me. Two famous physicians and one specialist with all their drastic drugs failed to help me. A friend advised me to give Chamberlain's Tablets a trial, which I did, and am pleased to say two bottles of them cured me." For sale by all druggists.



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"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgia headache for 4 months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I have never felt so good since."—Mr. J. H. Snodgrass, Louisville, Ky.

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READY FOR POSTING SIGNS ON ROUTE TO COAST

Southern California Club Notifies Mayor That Every County Between Here and Los Angeles Is Pledged.

Plans have been completed for the start of the work of signposting a route that will divert automobile traffic from the Lincoln highway to a New Mexico, Arizona and southern California route passing through this city. Mayor Sellers received word today from the Southern California Automobile Club, under whose auspices the attack on the Lincoln highway's attempt at a monopoly of the tourist traffic was opened, that preparations have all been made for putting up signposts between Los Angeles and Albuquerque.

Every county between here and the Angel City has given definite pledges to provide funds for signposting the route. The board of directors of the Southern California club has authorized a continuance of the signposting work, as soon as funds are made available, from San Bernardino to this city.

Mayor Sellers, who is president of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway association, was jubilant over the receipt of the telegram.

"It means that work has begun," he said. "It's the start of the real campaign to bring the tourists through this country during the heavy volume of travel that will flow westward next year."